

ADDITIONAL RECORDS OF HICKORIES
IN NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND

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Several records have turned up since my report of the distribution of *Carya* in northern New England (Rhodora 75: 34-51, 1973).

Frank Seymour collected the shagbark and bitternut hickories in extreme northwestern Vermont, in South Hero, Grand Isle County. Specimens are in VT and NEBC. In a recent letter Dr. William H. Luginbuhl, Dean of the College of Medicine, the University of Vermont, told me that he had seen large trees of *Carya ovata* on rocky ridges in the town of Alburg, Grand Isle County, and in the town of Georgia, Franklin County. He observed a smaller tree, possibly planted, near the St. Albans-Swanton town line. He observed *C. cordiformis* in lower, wetter areas in the towns of Georgia and St. Albans in Franklin County. Dr. Luginbuhl has had extensive experience with hickories; he has planted several species on his property (pers. comm. in 1974 and 1981). Although he did not collect specimens on this special trip for me, there is no question as to the identity of the only two species of hickories known in northwestern Vermont, these two being easily recognized. The above records indicate that there is essentially a continuous distribution of these two species at lower elevations in western Vermont into southern Quebec. I have seen a number of specimens of shagbark and bitternut hickories from southern Quebec in the herbarium at Ottawa. The maps in my article in Rhodora and that in Little (U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Misc. Publ. No 1146, 1971) indicate a break in the distribution in northwestern Vermont.

During the summer of 1980 Barry Levaas of Ascutney, Vermont, informed me of the presence of a very large number of shagbark hickories on the farm of Horace Putman, on Putnam Road, Springfield, Windsor County, Vermont: "a unique community, 700 or perhaps 1000 or more, in an area comprising not too many acres, common on fence rows and on a northeast facing slope where they grow with hemlocks, black birch, white pine and others. One tree cut down was tall and straight, free of knots for 20'-30' of its trunk, about 90 years old. The stand was cut over 30 or 40 years ago, but they regenerated themselves. North and south (of here) the trees are limited to a tree or two or a handful here and there." It is difficult to

explain the presence of this unusual colony. In August 1981 Horace Putnam brought me specimens of the shagbark hickory to verify the record; a specimen will be placed in NEBC.

Mr. Levaas brought to me in August 1980 a fruiting specimen of the hybrid hickory, *Carya laneyi*, from Hancock, Hillsboro County, New Hampshire. The leaves (5-7 leaflets) and fruits resemble those of the sweet pignut, *Carya ovalis*, but the nut shell is extremely thin (see also *Rhodora* 50: 60-62, 1948); the meat is edible. A specimen is in NEBC.

Dr. H. K. Svenson reported to me in 1973 that *Carya ovata* occurs on rocks in Plympton, Middleboro, and Lakeville, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. In a letter dated May 18, 1978, Richard Champlin stated that *C. cordiformis* was found native in Foster and Cumberland, Providence County, Rhode Island, his first definite record from that state. He probably collected specimens.

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A SHORT-LIVED ADDITION TO THE FLORA OF CONNECTICUT

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At the Annual Meeting of the Connecticut Botanical Society on 14 Nov. 1981, Mrs. Marie Pickhardt of the Society's Herbarium Committee asked for my opinion on her determination of a specimen of *Solidago*. She had collected the plant in Killingworth, Middlesex County, Connecticut on 24 September 1981. She noticed the population from which the plant came because, although it resembled a stand of *Solidago tenuifolia* Pursh growing nearby, there was a slight difference in the color of the vegetative parts of the plants. Mrs. Pickhardt had tentatively identified the specimen as *Solidago microcephala* (Greene) Bush. I agreed with this determination. According to Fernald (1950), *Solidago microcephala* differs from *Solidago tenuifolia* by having fewer flowers per head, mostly